Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
New Bedford, Mass	114,694	151	21	1.317	13.91
New Haven, Conn	147,095	158	27	1.074	17.09
Oakland, Cal	190,803	131	13	.687	9.92
Paterson, N. J	136,374	[1] 40	7	.293	17.50
Reading, Pa	105,094	117	17	1.113	14.53
Richmond, Va	154,674	155	19	1.002	12.26
Salt Lake City, Utah	113,567	120	8	1.057	6.67
San Antonio, Tex	119,447	[1] 70	23	.586	32.86
Scranton, Pa	144,081	72	15	.500	20.83
Springfield, Mass	103,216	52	11	.504	21.15
Syracuse, N. Y	152,534	75	9	.492	12.00
Toledo, Ohio	187,840	[1] 429	45	2.284	10.49
Trenton, N. J	109,212	[1] 42	6	.385	14.29

[1] The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended June 17, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	16
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds)	879
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints)	1,317
Clean bills of health issued	38
Foul bills of health issued	1

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped	7,123
Premises fumigated	3
Premises inspected	7,961
Notices served	427
Garbage cans installed	21

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation	110
By marginal concrete wall	141
By concrete floor and wall	155
By minor repairs	222
Total buildings rat proofed	628
Concrete laid (square yards)	7,262
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed	124
Buildings demolished	134
Total buildings ratproofed to date (abated)	117,930

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received, by species:	
Mus rattus	130
Mus norvegicus	1,416
Mus alexandrinus	141
Mus musculus	5,411
Wood rats	60
Muskrats	20
Putrid (included in enumeration of species)	207
Total rodents received at laboratory	7,178
Rodents examined	1,957
Rats suspected of plague	[1] 53
Plague rats confirmed	None.

PLAGUE STATUS TO JUNE 17, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1916.
Last case of rodent plague, May 23, 1916.

Total number of rodents captured to June 17	747,434
Total number of rodents examined to June 17	363,370
Total cases of rodent plague to June 17, by species:	
Mus musculus	6
Mus rattus	18
Mus alexandrinus	13
Mus norvegicus	258
Total rodent cases to June 17, 1916	925

---

[1] Indicates the number of rodents the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended June 10, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected	30
New buildings reinspected	40
Basements concreted, new buildings (13,756 square feet)	25
Floors concreted, new buildings (24,592 square feet)	5
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (2,645 square feet)	7
Sidewalks concreted (square feet)	9,270
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet)	50,263
New buildings elevated	5
New premises rat proofed, concrete	30
Old buildings inspected	5
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings	3
Floors concreted, old buildings (2,280 square feet)	3
Wooden floors removed, old buildings	3
Buildings razed	2

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received	9
Rodents trapped and killed	298
Total	307
Rodents examined for plague infection	222
Rodents proven plague infected	None.
Poison distributed, pounds	18
Bodies examined for plague infection	1
Bodies found plague infected	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus	18
Mus alexandrinus	49
Mus norvegicus	189
Mus musculus	51

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded	10
New rat guards installed	8
Defective rat guards repaired	15
Port sanitary statements issued	34

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings	11
Letters sent in re rat complaints	4
Lectures delivered on sanitary measures	1
Fishing vessels inspected—medicine chests	4

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped	66
Mus musculus trapped	3
Total	69
Rodents examined for plague infection	62
Rodents proven plague infected	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected	13
New buildings reinspected	4
New buildings concrete foundations	10
New buildings elevated	3

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

Mus norvegicus trapped	122
Mus norvegicus found dead	1
Mus rattus found dead	1
Total	124
Rodents examined for plague infection	121
Rodents proven plague infected	None.

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following reports of plague-prevention work in Hawaii were received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken	330
Rats trapped	329
Mongoose trapped	1
Examined microscopically	261
Examined macroscopically	69
Showing plague infection	None.
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	138
Mus musculus	117
Mus norvegicus	42
Mus rattus	32

Average number of traps set daily	984
Cost per rat destroyed	22⅔ cents.

Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.

Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken	2,437
Rats trapped	2,392
Rats found dead	2
Mongoose taken	43
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	2,437
Rats and mongoose plague infected	None.
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Mus norvgicus	592
Mus alexandrinus	319
Mus rattus	583
Mus musculus	900

Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the three weeks ended June 9, 1916. No plague infection was found:

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan	157	7
Puerta de Tierra	140	1
Santurce	313	6